CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per
square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeed-
ing publication. Advertisers are requested to state
the number of insertions desired, or they will be con-
tinued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

JAMES KYLE

Has just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,
Also, an assortment of
PATENT ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
August 8. 40tf.

REMOVAL.

Watch, Sign and Ornamental
Painting.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the second store of Mr. A. McLauchlin's Carriage Maker's Shop, Cross Creek Point, where he is prepared to execute orders in his line of business, with neatness and dispatch, and on reasonable terms
J. VAN WAGENEN.
Fayetteville, August 8. 40tf.

NEW CHEAP
FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, Philadelphia supplies. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their assortment are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazines, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.
H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.
Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

100 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
100 bundles hoop and sheet do.
100 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
75 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
100 kegs cut Nails,
100 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
200 bbls. lump do.
50 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
100 bushels Liverpool Salt,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
100 kegs white Lead,
100 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.
In addition to the above, we have just received a
LARGE STOCK OF
Dry Goods,
Queensware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, and various Domestic Goods.
The above Goods are for sale at the Old Stand of
HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.
March 9, 1831. ‖40tf.‖

NOTICE.

Any persons having Nails or other iron articles damaged by the late fire, may receive the value of them in money, by application to the Subscriber, at Messrs. Willkings & Co's.
H. MANLEY.
Fayetteville, August 9. 40tf.

Notice.

All Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Factory Company, have given a general Power of Attorney to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of the Company.
BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.
Fayetteville, August 4th. 1831. 40-tf.

The Subscribers

HAVE left their Notes and Accounts, during their absence from the State, in the hands of Mr. Wm. W. Williams, who is hereby authorised to settle the same, and grant discharges.
WM. W. WILLIAMS,
J. C. FENN.
Fayetteville, Aug. 7. 40-3t.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for 100 shares of the Capital Stock of that Bank, standing originally in the name of Sarah Jane Walker, the original certificate having been lost.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, August 9, 1831.

BLANKS.

J. HALE is reprinting his usual stock of Blanks, as fast as other engagements will permit. He has now on hand,
Writs,
County and Superior Court Witness Tickets,
Superior Court Vendi. Expo.
Sheriff's Tax Receipts.
Notes. Bonds.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the stock.
☞ New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.
August 10. 40tf

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB
PRINTING,
Neatly executed at this Office.

From the Pendleton Messenger.

MR. CALHOUN'S SENTIMENTS.

MR. SYMMES: I must request you to permit me to use your columns, as the medium to make known my sentiments on the deeply important question, of the relation which the States and General Government bear to each other, and which is, at this time, a subject of so much agitation.

It is one of the peculiarities of the station I occupy, that while it necessarily connects its incumbent with the politics of the day, it affords him no opportunity officially to express his sentiments, except accidentally, on an equal division of the body over which he presides. He is thus exposed, as I have often experienced, to have his opinions erroneously and variously represented. In ordinary cases, I conceive the correct course to be, to remain silent, leaving to time and circumstances, the correction of misrepresentations; but there are occasions so vitally important, that a regard both to duty and character would seem to forbid such a course; and such, I conceive to be the present. The frequent allusions to my sentiments, will not permit me to doubt, that such also is the public conception, and that it claims the right to know, in relation to the question referred to, the opinions of those who hold important official stations; while on my part, desiring to receive neither unmerited praise nor blame, I feel, I trust, the solicitude which every honest and independent man ought, that my sentiments should be truly known, whether they be such as may be calculated to recommend them to public favor, or not. Entertaining these impressions, I have concluded, that it is my duty to make known my sentiments; and I have adopted the mode which, on reflection, seemed to be the most simple, and best calculated to effect the object in view.

The question of the relation which the States and the General Government bear to each other, is not one of recent origin. From the commencement of our system, it has divided public sentiment. Even in the Convention, while the Constitution was struggling into existence, there were two parties, as to what this relation should be, whose different sentiments constituted no small impediment in forming that instrument. After the General Government went into operation, experience soon proved, that the question had not terminated with the labors of the Convention. The great struggle, that preceded the political revolution of 1801, which brought Mr. Jefferson into power, turned essentially on it; and the doctrines and arguments on both sides were embodied and ably sustained; on the one, in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, and the report to the Virginia Legislature; and on the other, in the replies of the Legislature of Massachusetts and some of the other States. These resolutions and this report, with the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania about the same time, (particularly in the case of Cobbett, delivered by Chief Justice McKean & concurred in by the whole court,) contain, what I believe to be, the true doctrine on this important subject. I refer to them, in order to avoid the necessity of presenting my views, with the reasons in support of them, in detail.

As my object is simply to state my opinions, I might pause with this reference to documents, that so fully and ably state all of the points immediately connected with this deeply important subject, but as there are many, who may not have the opportunity or leisure to refer to them, and, as it is possible, however clear they may be, that different persons may place different interpretations on their meaning, I will, in order that my sentiments may be fully known, and to avoid all ambiguity, proceed to state summarily the doctrines, which I conceive they embrace.

Their great and leading principle is, that the General Government emanated from the people of the several states, forming distinct political communities, and acting in their separate and sovereign capacity, and not from all of the people forming one aggregate political community; that the Constitution of the U. States is in fact a compact, to which each State is a party, in the character already described; and that the several States or parties, have a right to judge of its infractions, and in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of a power not delegated, they have the right, in the last resort, to use the language of the Virginia resolutions, "*to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.*" This right of interposition, thus solemnly asserted by the State of Virginia, be it called what it may, state right, veto, nullification, or by any other name, I conceive to be the fundamental principle of our system, resting on facts historically as certain, as our Revolution itself, and deductions, as simple and demonstrative, as that of any political or moral truth whatever; and I firmly believe, that on its recognition depends the stability and safety of our political institutions.

I am not ignorant, that those opposed to the doctrine have always, now and formerly, regarded it in a very different light, as anarchical and revolutionary. Could I believe such in fact to be its tendency, to me it would be no recommendation. I yield to none, I trust, in a deep and sincere attachment to our political institutions, and the Union of these States. I never breathed an opposite sentiment; but on the contrary, I have ever considered them the great instruments of preserving our liberty, and promoting the happiness of ourselves and our posterity; and next to these, I have ever held them most dear.—Nearly half my life has passed in the service of the Union, and whatever public reputation I have acquired, is indissolubly identified with it. To be too national has, indeed, been considered by many, even of my friends, to be my greatest political fault. With these strong feelings of attachment, I have examined with the utmost care, the bearing of the doctrine in question; and so far from anarchical, or revolutionary, I solemnly believe it to be, the only solid foundation of our system, and of the Union itself, and that the opposite doctrine, which denies to the States the right of protecting their reserved powers, and which would vest in the General Government, (it matters not through what Department,) the right of determining exclusively and finally the powers delegated in it, is incompatible with the sovereignty of the States, and of the Constitution itself, considered as the basis of a Federal Union. As strong as this language is, it is not stronger than that used by the illustrious Jefferson, who said to give to the General Government the final and exclusive right to judge of its powers, is to make "*its discretion* and *not the Constitution the measure of its powers;*" and that "*in all cases of compact between parties having no common Judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the operation, as of the mode and measure of redress.*" Language cannot be more explicit; nor can higher authority be adduced.

That different opinions are entertained on this subject, I consider but as an additional evidence of the great diversity of the human intellect. Had not able, experienced and patriotic individuals, for whom I have the highest respect, taken different views, I would have thought the right too clear to admit of doubt; but I am taught by this, as well as by many similar instances, to treat with deference opinions differing from my own. The error may possibly be with me; but, if so, I can only say, that after the most mature and conscientious examination, I have not been able to detect it. But with all proper deference, I must think, that there is the error, who deny, what seems to be an essential attribute of the conceded sovereignty of the States; and who attribute to the General Government a right utterly incompatible with what all acknowledge to be its limited and restricted character; an error originating principally, as most think, in not duly reflecting on the nature of our institutions and on what constitutes the only rational object of all political Constitutions.

It has been well said by one of the most sagacious men of antiquity, that the object of a Constitution is to *restrain the Government, as that of laws* is to restrain *individuals*. The remark is correct, nor is it less true, where the Government is vested in a majority, than where it is in a single or a few individuals; in a republic, than a monarchy or aristocracy. No one can have a higher respect for the maxim, that the majority ought to govern, than I have, taken in its proper sense, subject to the restrictions imposed by the Constitution and confined to subjects, in which every portion of the community have similar interests, but it is a great error to suppose, as many do, that the right of a majority to govern is a natural and not a conventional right; and, therefore, absolute and unlimited. By nature every individual has the right to govern himself; and Governments, whether founded on majorities, or minorities, must derive their authority from the assent, expressed or implied, of the governed, and be subject to such limitations, as they may impose. Where the interests are the same, that is where the laws that may benefit one, will benefit all, or the reverse, it is just and proper to place them under the control of the majority; but where they are dissimilar, so that the law that may benefit one portion may be ruinous to another, it would be on the contrary unjust and absurd to subject them to its will; and such, I conceive to be the theory on which our Constitution rests.

That such dissimilarity of interests may exist, it is impossible to doubt. They are to be found in every community, in a greater, or less degree, however small, or homogeneous; and they constitute, every where, the great difficulty of forming, and preserving free institutions. To guard against the unequal action of the laws, when applied to dissimilar and opposing interests, is, in fact, what mainly renders a constitution indispensible; to overlook which, in reasoning on our Constitution, would be to omit the principal element, by which to determine its character. Were there no contrariety of interests, nothing would be more simple and easy than to form and preserve free institutions. The right of suffrage alone, would be a sufficient guaranty. It is the conflict of opposing interests which renders it the most difficult work of man.

Where the diversity of interests exists in separate and distinct classes of the community, as is the case in England, and was formerly the case in Sparta, Rome, and most of the free States of antiquity, the rational constitutional provision is, that each should be represented in the Government, as a separate estate, with a distinct voice, and a negative on the acts of its co-estates, in order to check their encroachments. In England, the constitution has assumed expressly this form; while in the governments of Sparta and Rome the same thing was effected under different but not much less efficacious forms. The perfection of their organization, in this particular, was that which gave to the constitutions of these renowned States all of their celebrity, which secured their liberties for so many centuries and raised them to so great a height of power and prosperity. Indeed, a constitutional provision giving to the great and separate interests of the community the right of self-protection, must appear to those who will duly reflect on the subject, not less essential to the preservation of liberty, than the right of suffrage itself. They in fact have a common object, to effect which, the one is necessary as the other; to secure *responsibility*, that is, *that those who make and execute the laws should be accountable to those, on whom the laws in reality operate; the only solid and durable foundation of liberty.* If without the right of suffrage, our rulers would oppress us, so, without the right of self-protection, the major would equally oppress the minor interests of the community. The absence of the former would make the governed the slaves of the rulers, and of the latter, the feebler interests the victim of the stronger.

Happily for us, we have no artificial and separate classes of society. We have wisely exploded all such destinctions, but we are not, on that account, exempt from all contrariety of interests, as the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, unfortunately, but too clearly proves. With us they are almost exclusively geographical, resulting mainly from difference of climate, soil, situation, industry and production, but are not, therefore, less necessary to be protected by an adequate constitutional provision, than where the distinct interests exist in separate classes. The necessity is, in truth, greater, as such separate and dissimilar geographical interests, are more liable to come into conflict, and more dangerous when in that state, than those of any other description; so much so, that *ours is the first instance on record, where they have not formed in an extensive territory, separate and independent* communities, *or subjected the whole to despotic sway*—That such may not be our unhappy fate also, must be the sincere prayer of every lover of his country.

So numerous and diversified are the interests of our country, that they could not be fairly represented in a single government, organized so, as to give to each great and leading interest, a separate and distinct voice, as in the Governments to which I have referred. A plan was then adopted better suited to our situation, but perfectly novel in its character. The powers of the Government were divided, not as heretofore, in reference to classes, but geographically. One General Government was formed for the whole, to which was delegated all the powers supposed to be necessary to regulate the interests common to all of the States, leaving others subject to the separate control of the States, being from their local and peculiar character, such, that they could not be subject to the will of the majority of the whole Union, without the certain hazard of injustice and oppression. It was thus, that the interests of the whole were subjected, as they ought to be, to the will of the whole, while the peculiar and local interests were left under the control of the States separately, to whose custody only, they could be safely confided.—This distribution of power, settled solemnly by a constitutional compact, to which all of the States are parties, constitues the peculiar character and excellence of our political system. It is truly and emphatically *American, without example or parallel.*

To realize its perfection, we must view the General Government and the States as a whole, each in its proper sphere, sovereign and independent, each perfectly adapted to their respective objects; the States acting separately, representing and protecting the local and peculiar interests; acting jointly, through one General Government, with the weight respectively assigned to each by the Constitution, representing and protecting the interest of the whole; and thus perfecting by an admirable, but simple arrangement the great principle of representation and responsibility, without which no government can be free or just. To preserve this sacred distribution, as originally settled, by coercing each to move in its prescribed orb, is the great and difficult problem, on the solution of which, the duration of our Constitution, of Union, and, in all probability, our liberty depends. How is this to be effected?

The question is new, when applied to our peculiar political organization, where the separate and conflicting interests of society are represented by distinct, but connected Governments; but is in reality an old question under a new form, long since perfectly solved. Whenever separate and dissimilar interests have been separately represented in any Government; whenever the sovereign power has been divided in its exercise, the experience and wisdom of ages have devised but one mode, by which such political organization can be preserved; the mode adopted in England, and by all Governments ancient and modern, blessed with Constitutions deserving to be called free; to give to each co-estate the right to judge of its powers, with a negative, or veto on the acts of the others, in order to protect against encroachments, the interest it particularly represents; a principle which all of our Constitutions recognize in the distribution of power among their respective Departments, as essential to maintain the independence of each, but which to all, who will duly reflect on the subject, must appear far more essential, for the same object, in that great and fundamental distribution of powers between the States and the General Government.—So essential is the principle that to withhold the right from either, where the sovereign power is divided, is in fact *to annul the division* itself, and to *consolidate* in the one, left in the exclusive possession of the right, *all* of the powers of the Government; for it is not possible to distinguish, practically, between a Government having all power, and the one having right to take what power it pleases. Nor does it in the least vary the principle, whether the distribution of power be between co-estates, as in England, or between distinctly organized, but connected Governments, as with us. The reason is the same in both cases, while the necessity is greater in our case, as the danger of conflict is greater, where the interests of a society are divided geographically, than in any other, as has already been shewn.

These truths do seem to me to be incontrovertible; and I am at a loss to understand how any one, who has maturely reflected on the nature of our institutions, or who has read history, or studied the principles of free governments to any purpose can call them in question. The explanation must, it appears to me, be sought in the fact, that in every free State, there are those who look more to the necessity of maintaining power, than guarding against its abuses. I do not intend to reproach, but simply to state a fact, apparently necessary, to explain the contrariety of opinions among the intelligent, where the abstract consideration of the subject would seem scarcely to admit of doubt. If such be the true cause, I must think the fear of weakening the Government too much in this case to be in a great measure unfounded, or, at least, that the great danger is much less from that, than the opposite side. I do not deny that a power of so high a nature may be abused by a State; but when I reflect that the States unanimously called the General Government into existence with all its powers, which they freely surrendered on their part, under the conviction that their common peace, safety and prosperity required it; that they are bound together by a common origin, and the recollection of a common triumph in the great and splendid achievement of their independence; and that the strongest feelings of our nature, and among them, the love of national power and distinction, are on the side of the Union; it does seem to me, that the fear, which would strip the states of their sovereignty, and degrade them, in fact, to mere dependent corporations, lest they should abuse a right indispensible to the peaceable protection of those interests, which they reserved under their own peculiar guardianship, when they created the General Government, is unnatural and unreasonable. If those who voluntarily created the system, cannot be trusted to preserve it, what power can?

So far from extreme danger, I hold, that there never was a free state, in which this great conservative principle, indispensible in all, was ever so safely lodged. In others, when the co-estates, representing the dissimilar and connecting interests of the community, came into contact, the only alternative was compromise, submission or force. Not so in ours. Should the General Government, and a State come into conflict, we have a higher remedy; the power which called the General Government into existence, which gave it all of its authority, and can enlarge, contract, or abolish its powers at its pleasure, may be invoked. The States themselves may be appealed to, three fourths of which, in fact, form a power, whose decrees are the Constitution itself, and whose voice can silence all discontent. The utmost extent then of the power is, that a State acting in its sovereign capacity, as one of the parties to the Constitutional compact, may compel the Government, created by that compact, to submit a question touching its infraction, to the parties who created it; to avoid the supposed dangers of which, it is proposed to resort to the novel, the hazardous, and, I must add, fatal project of giving to the General Government the sole and final right of interpreting the Constitution, thereby reversing the whole system, making that instrument the creature of its will, instead of a rule of action impressed on it at its creation, and annihilating in fact the authority which imposed it, and from which the government itself derives its existence.

That such would be the result, were the right in question vested in the Legislative, or Executive branch of the Government, is conceded by all. No one has been so hardy as to assert, that Congress or the President ought to have the right, or to deny, that if vested finally and exclusively in either, the consequences, which I have stated would not necessarily follow; but its advocates have been reconciled to the doctrine, on the supposition, that there is one Department of the General Government, which, from its peculiar organization, affords an independent tribunal through which the Government may exercise the high authority, which is the subject of consideration, with perfect safety to all.

I yield, I trust, to few in my attachment to the Judiciary Department, I am fully sensible of its importance and would maintain it to the fullest extent in its constitutional powers and independence; but it is impossible for me to believe, that it ever was intended by the Constitution, that it should exercise the power in question, or, that it is competent to do so, and, if it were that it would be a safe depository of the power.

Its powers are judicial and not political, and are expressly confined by the Constitution "to all *cases* in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and the treaties made under its authority; and which I have high authority in asserting, excludes political questions, and comprehends those only, where there are parties amenable to the process of the Court." Nor is its incompetency less clear, than its want of Constitutional authority. There may be many and the most dangerous infractions on the part of Congress, of which, it is conceded by all, the court, as a judicial tribunal, cannot from its nature take cognizance. The Tariff itself is a strong case in point; and the reason applies equally *to all others, where Congress perverts a power, from an object intended, to one not intended, the most insidious and dangerous of all the infractions; and which may be extended to all of its powers, more especially to the taxing and appropriating.* But, supposing it competent to take cognizance of all infractions of every description, the inseparable objection still remains, that it would not be a safe tribunal to exercise the power in question.

It is an universal and fundamental political principle, that the power to protect, can safely be confided only to those interested in protecting, or their responsible agents, a maxim not less true in private than in public affairs. The danger in our system is, that the General Government, which represents the interests of the whole, may encroach on the States, which represent the peculiar and local interests, or that the latter may encroach on the former. In examining this point, we ought not to forget, that the government, through all its departments, judicial as well as others, is administered by delegated and responsible agents; and that *the power which really controls ultimately all the movements, is not in the agents, but those who elect or appoint them.* To understand then its real character, and what would be the action of the system in any supposable case, we must raise our view from the mere agents, to this high controlling power which finally impels every movement of the machine. By doing so, we shall find it under the control of the will of a majority, compounded of the states, taken as corporate bodies, and the majority of the people of the states, estimated in federal numbers. These united, constitute the real and final power, which impels and directs the movements of the General Government. The majority of the States elect the majority of the Senate; of the people of the States, that of the House of Representatives; the two united, the President; and the President and a majority of the Senate appoint the Judges; a majority of whom, and a majority of the Senate and the House, with the President, really exercise all of the powers of the Government, with the exception of the cases where the constitution requires a greater number than a majority. The Judges are, in fact, as truly the Judicial Representatives of this united majority, as the majority of Congress itself, or the President, is its legislative, or executive representative; and to confide the power to the Judiciary to determine finally and conclusively, what powers are delegated, and what reserved, would be in reality to confide it to the majority, whose agents they are, and by whom they can be controlled in various ways; and, of course, to subject (against the fundamental principle of our system, and all sound political reasoning,) the reserved powers of the States, with all the local and peculiar interests, they were intended to protect, to the will of the very majority, against which the protection was intended. Nor will the tenure by which the Judges hold their office, however valuable the provision in many other respects, materially vary the case. Its highest possible effect would be to *retard* and not *finally* to *resist*, the will of a dominant majority.

But it is useless to multiply arguments. Were it possible, that reason could settle a question where the passions and interests of men are concerned, this point would have been long since settled forever, by the State of Virginia. The report of her Legislature, to which I have already referred, has really in my opinion, placed it beyond controversy. Speaking in reference to this subject it says, "it has been objected" (to the right of a State to interpose for the protection of her reserved rights) "that the Judicial authority is to be regarded, as the sole expositor of the Constitution; on this objection it might be observed, first, that there may be instances of usurped powers, which the forms of the Constitution could never draw within the control of the Judicial Department: secondly, that if the decision of the Judiciary be raised above the sovereign parties to the Constitution, the decisions of the other departments, not carried by the forms of the Constitution before the Judiciary, must be equally authoritative, and final with the decision of that Department. But the proper answer to the objection is, that the resolution of the General Assembly relates to those great and extraordinary cases, in which all of the forms of the Constitution may prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous to the essential rights of the parties to it. The resolution supposes, that dangerous powers not delegated, may not only be usurped and executed by the other Departments, but that the Judicial Department may also exercise, or sanction dangerous powers beyond the grant of the Constitution, and consequently that the ultimate right of the parties to the Constitution to judge whether the Compact has been dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as by another—by the Judiciary, as well as by the Executive or Legislative."

Against these conclusive arguments, as they seem

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[1] I refer to the acthority of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Jonathan Robbins. I have not been able to refer to the speech, and speak from memory.

to me, it is objected, that if one party has the right to judge of infractions of the Constitution, so has the other, and that consequently in cases of contested powers between a State and the General Government, each would have a right to maintain its opinion, as is the case when sovereign powers differ in the construction of treaties or compacts, and that of course, it would come to be a mere question of force. The error is in the assumption, that the General Government is a party to the Constitutional Compact. The States, as has been shewn, formed the compact, acting as sovereign and independent Communities. The General Government is but its creature; and though in reality a government with all the rights and authority which belong to any other government, within the orb of its powers, it is, nevertheless, a government emanating from a compact between sovereigns, and partaking in its nature and object, of the character of a joint commission, appointed to superintend and administer the interests in which all are jointly concerned, but having, beyond its proper sphere, no more power, than if it did not exist. To deny this would be to deny the most incontestible facts, and the clearest conclusions; while to acknowledge its truth is to destroy utterly the objection, that the appeal would be to force, in the case supposed. For if each party has a right to judge, then under our system of government, the final cognizance of a question of contested power would be in the States, and not in the General Government. It would be the duty of the latter, as in all similar cases of a contest between one or more of the principals and a joint commission or agency, to refer the contest to the principals themselves. Such are the plain dictates of reason and analogy both. On no sound principle can the agents have a right to final cognizance, as against the principals, much less to use force against them, to maintain their construction of their powers. Such a right would be monstrous; and has never, heretofore, been claimed in similar cases.

That the doctrine is applicable to the case of a contested power between the States and the General Government, we have the authority not only of reason and analogy, but of the distinguished statesman already referred to. Mr. Jefferson, at a late period of his life, after long experience and mature reflection, says, "With respect to our State and Federal Governments, I do not think their relations are correctly understood by foreigners. They suppose the former subordinate to the latter. This is not the case. They are co-ordinate departments of one simple and integral whole. But you may ask if the two departments should claim each the same subject of power, where is the umpire to decide between them? In cases of little urgency or importance, the prudence of both parties will keep them aloof from the questionable ground; but if it can neither be avoided nor compromised, a convention of the States must be called, to ascribe the doubtful power to that department which they may think best." It is thus that our Constitution by authorizing amendments, and by prescribing the authority and mode of making them, has by a simple contrivance, with its characteristic wisdom, provided a power which in the last resort, supercedes effectually the necessity, and even the pretext of force; a power to which none can fairly object; with which the interests of all are safe; which can definitely close all controversies in the only effectual mode by freeing the compact of every defect and uncertainty, by an amendment of the instrument itself. It is impossible for human wisdom, in a system like ours, to devise another mode which shall be safe and effectual, and at the same time consistent with what are the relations and acknowledged powers of the two great departments of our government. It gives a beauty and security peculiar to our system, which if duly appreciated, will transmit its blessings to the remotest generations; but if not, our splendid anticipation of the future will prove but an empty dream. Stripped of all its covering, and the naked question is, whether ours is a federal or a consolidated government; a constitutional or absolute one; a government resting ultimately on the solid basis of the sovereignty of the States, or on the unrestrained will of a majority; a form of government, as in all other unlimited ones, in which injustice and violence, and force must finally prevail. *Let it never be forgotten that where the majority rules the minority is the subject;* and that if we should absurdly attribute to the former, the exclusive right of construeing the Constitution, there would be in fact between the sovereign and subject, under such a government, no Constitution; or at least nothing deserving the name, or serving the legitimate object of so sacred an instrument.

How the States are to exercise this high power of interposition which constitutes so essential a portion of their reserved rights that it *cannot be delegated without an entire surrender of their sovereignty*, and converting our system from a *federal* into a *consolidated* government, is a question, that the States only are competent to determine. The arguments which prove that they possess the power, equally prove, that they are, in the language of Jefferson *"the rightful judges of the mode and measure of redress."* But the spirit of forbearance, as well as the nature of the right itself, forbids a recourse to it, except in cases of dangerous infractions of the Constitution; and then only in the last resort, when all reasonable hope of relief, from the ordinary action of the government, has failed; when if the right to interpose did not exist, the alternative would be submission and oppression on one side, or resistance by force on the other. That our system should afford in such extreme cases, an intermediate point between these dire alternatives, by which the government may be brought to a pause, and thereby an interval obtained to compromise differences, or, if impracticable, be compelled to submit the question to a constitutional adjustment, thro' an appeal to the States themselves, is an evidence of its high wisdom; an element not, as is supposed by some, of weakness, but of strength; not of anarchy or revolution, but of peace and safety. *Its general recognition would of itself in a great measure, if not altogether, supercede the necessity of its exercise, by impressing on the movements of the government, that moderation and justice so essential to harmony and peace, in a country of such a vast extent, and diversity of interests as ours;* and would, if controversy should come, turn the resentment of the aggrieved from the system to those who had abused its powers, (a point all important,) and cause them to seek redress, *not in revolution or overthrow, but in reformation.* It is, in fact, properly understood, *a substitute where the alternative would be force, tending to prevent, and if that fails, to correct peaceably, the aberrations to which all political systems are liable, and which, if permitted to accumulate, without correction, must finally end in a general catastrophe.*

I have now said what I intended in reference to the abstract question of the relation of the States to the General Government, and would here conclude, did I not believe that a mere general statement on an abstract question, without including that which may have caused its agitation, would be considered by many imperfect, and unsatisfactory. Feeling that such would be justly the case, I am compelled, reluctantly, to touch on the Tariff, so far, at least, as may be necessary to illustrate the opinions which I have already advanced. Anxious, however, to intrude as little as possible, on the public attention, I will be as brief as possible, and with that view, will, as far as may be consistent with my object, avoid all debateable topics.

Whatever diversity of opinion may exist, in relation to the principle, or the effect on the productive industry of the country, of the present, or any other Tariff of protection, there are certain political consequences flowing from the present, which none can doubt, and all must deplore. It would be in vain to attempt to conceal, that it has divided the country into two great geographical divisions, and arrayed them against each other, in opinion at least, if not interests also, on some of the most vital of political subjects; on its finance, its commerce, and its industry; subjects calculated, above all others in time of peace, to produce excitement, and in relation to which, the Tariff has placed the sections in question in deep and dangerous conflict. If there be any point on which the (I was going to say Southern section, but to avoid, as far as possible, the painful feelings such discussions are calculated to excite, I shall say) weaker of the two sections is unanimous, it is that its prosperity depends, in a great measure, on free trade, light taxes, economical, and, as far as possible, equal disbursements of the public revenue, and unshackled industry, leaving them to pursue whatever may appear most advantageous to their interests. From the Potomac to the Mississippi, there are few indeed, however divided on other points, who would not, if dependent on their volition and if they regarded the interest of their particular section only, remove from commerce and industry every shackle, reduce the revenue to the lowest point that the wants of the Government fairly required, and restrict the appropriations to the most moderate scale, consistent with the peace, the security, and the engagements of the public; and who do not believe that the opposite system is calculated to throw on them an unequal burthen, to repress their prosperity, and to encroach on their enjoyment

On all these deeply important measures, the opposite opinion prevails, if not with equal unanimity, with at least a greatly preponderating majority, in the other and stronger section; so much so, that no distinct nations ever entertained more opposite views of policy than these two sections do, on all the important points to which I have referred. Nor is it less certain that this unhappy conflict, flowing directly from the Tariff, has extended itself to the halls of legislation, and has converted the deliberations of Congress into an annual struggle between the two sections, the stronger to maintain and increase the superiority it has already acquired, and the other to throw off, or diminish its burdens; a struggle in which all the noble and generous feelings of patriotism are gradually subsiding into sectional and selfish attachments.* Nor has the effect of that dangerous conflict ended here. It has not only divided the two sections on that important point already stated, but on the deeper and more dangerous questions, the constitutionality of a protective Tariff, and the general principles and theory of the Constitution itself; the stronger, in order to maintain their superiority, giving a construction to the instrument, which the other believes would convert the General Government into a consolidated, irresponsible Government, with the total destruction of liberty; and the weaker seeing no hope of relief with such assumption of powers, turning its eye to the reserved sovereignty of the States, as the only refuge from the oppression. I shall not extend these remarks, as I might, by shewing that while the effect of the system of protection was rapidly alienating one section, it was not less rapidly, by its necessary operation, distracting and corrupting the other; and between the two, subjecting the administration to violent and sudden changes, totally inconsistent with all stability and wisdom in the management of the affairs of the nation, of which we already see fearful symptoms. Nor do I deem it necessary to inquire whether this unhappy conflict grows out of true, or mistaken views of interest on either, or both sides. Regarded in either light, it ought to admonish us of the extreme danger to which our system is exposed, and the great moderation and wisdom necessary to preserve it. If it comes from mistaken views, if the interests of the two sections as affected by the Tariff, be really the same, and the system instead of acting unequally, in reality diffuses equal blessings, and imposes equal burdens on every part, it ought to teach us how liable those, who are differently situated, and who view their interests under different aspects, are to come to different conclusions; even when their interests are strictly the same; and consequently, with what extreme caution any system of policy ought to be adopted, and with what spirit of moderation pursued, in a country of such great extent and diversity as ours. But if on the contrary, the conflict springs really, from contrariety of interests, if the burden be on one side, and the benefit on the other, then are we taught a lesson not less important, how little regard we have for the interests of others, while in pursuit of our own, or at least, how apt we are to consider our own intetest, the interest of all others; and of course how great the danger in a country of such acknowledged diversity of interests, of the oppression of the feebler by the stronger interest, and in consequence of it, of the most fatal sectional conflicts. But whichever may be the cause, the real, or supposed diversity of interest, it cannot be doubted, that the political consequences of the prohibitory system, be its effects in other respects, beneficial, or otherwise, are really such, as I have stated, nor can it be doubted, that a conflict between the great sections on questions so vitally important, indicates a condition of the country, so distempered and dangerous, as to demand the most serious and prompt attention. It is only when we come to consider of the remedy, that, under the aspect I am viewing the subject, there can be, among the informed and considerate, any diversity of opinion.

Those who have not duly reflected on its dangerous and inveterate character, suppose that the disease will cure itself; that events ought to be left to take their own course; and that experience, in a short time will prove, that the interest of the whole community is the same, in relation to the Tariff, or at least, whatever diversity there may now be, time will assimilate. Such has now been their language from the beginning, but unfortunately the progress of events has been the reverse. The country is now more divided than in 1824, and then more than in 1816. The majority may have been increased, but the opposite sides are beyond dispute more determined and excited than at any preceding period.—Formerly the system was resisted mainly, as inexpedient; but now, as unconstitutional, unequal, unjust and oppressive. Then relief was sought exclusively from the General Government; but now, many driven to despair, are raising their eyes to the reserved sovereignty of the States, as the only refuge. If we turn from the past and present to the future, we shall find nothing to lessen, but much to aggravate the danger. The increasing embarrassment and distress of the staple States, the growing conviction, from experience, that they are caused by the prohibitory system principally, and that, under its continued operation, their present pursuits must become profitless, and with a conviction, that their great and peculiar agricultnral capital, cannot be diverted from its ancient and hereditary channels, without ruinous losses, all concur to increase, instead of dispelling the gloom that hangs over the future. In fact, to those who will duly reflect on the subject, the hope that the disease will cure itself, must appear perfectly illusory. The question is in reality one between the exporting and non-exporting interests of the country. *Were there no exports, there would be no Tariff.* It would be perfectly useless. On the contrary, so long as there are States which raise the great agricultural staples with the view of obtaining their supplies, and which must depend on the general market of the world for their sales, the conflict must remain, if the system should continue, and the disease become more and more inveterate. Their interest, and that of those who, by high duties would confine the purchase of their supplies to the general market, must from the nature of things in reference to the Tariff, be in conflict. Till, then, we cease to raise the great staples cotton, rice, and tobacco, for the same markets, and till we can find some other profitable investment for the immense amount of capital and labor now employed in their production, the present unhappy and dangerous conflict cannot terminate unless with the prohibitory system itself.

In the meantime, while idly waiting for its termination through its own action, the progress of events,

*The system if continued, must end not only in subjecting the industry and property of the weaker section to the control of the stronger, but in proscription and political disfranchisement. It must finally control elections and appointments to offices, as well as acts of legislation, to the great increase of the feelings of animosity, and of the fatal tendency to a complete alienation between the sections.

in another quarter, is rapidly bringing the contest, to an immediate and decisive issue. We are fast approaching a period, very novel in the history of nations, and bearing directly and powerfully on the point under consideration, the final payment of a long standing funded debt; a period that cannot be sensibly retarded, or the natural consequences of it excluded, without proving disastrous to those, who may attempt either, if not to the country itself. When it arrives, the Government would find itself in possession of a surplus revenue of 10,000,000 dolls. or 12,000,000 dolls. if not previously disposed of, which presents the important question what previous disposition ought to be made; a question which must press urgently for decision, at the very next session of Congress. It cannot be delayed longer, without the most distracting and dangerous consequences.

The honest and obvious course is, to prevent the accumulation of the surplus in the treasury, by a timely and judicious reduction of the imposts; and thereby to leave the money in the pockets of those who made it, and from whom, it cannot be honestly, nor constitutionally taken, unless required by the fair and legitimate wants of the government. If, neglecting a disposition so obvious and just, the Government should attempt to keep up present high duties, when the money was no longer wanted, or to dispose of this immense surplus by enlarging the oid, or devising new schemes of appropriations, or, finding that to be impossible, it should adopt the most dangerous, unconstitutional, and absurd project ever devised by any government, of dividing the surplus among the States: (a project which, if carried into execution, could not fail to create an antagonist interest between the States and General Government on all questions of appropriations, which would certainly end in reducing the latter to a mere office of collection and distribution;) either of these modes would be considered by the section suffering under the present high duties, as a fixed determination to perpetuate forever what it considers the present unequal, unconstitutional, and oppressive burden; and from that moment, it would cease to look to the General Government for relief. This deeply interesting period, which must prove so disastrous, should a wrong direction be given, but so fortunate and glorious, should a right one, is just at hand. The work must commence at the next session, as I have stated, or be left undone, or, at least, be badly done. The succeeding session would be too short and too much agitated by the Presidential contest, to afford the requisite leisure and calmness, and the one succeeding would find the country in the midst of the crisis, when it would be too late to prevent an accumulation of the surplus, which I hazard nothing in saying, judging from the nature of men and government, if once permitted to accumulate, would create an interest strong enough to perpetuate itself, supported as it would be by others, so numerous and powerful; and thus would pass away a moment, never to be quietly recalled, so precious, if properly used, to lighten the public burden; to equalize the action of the Government; to restore harmony and peace, and to present to the world the illustrious example which could not fail to prove most favorable to the great cause of liberty every where, of a nation the freest, and, at the same time, the best and most cheaply governed; of the highest earthly blessing, at the least possible sacrifice.

As the disease will not, then, heal itself, we are brought to the question, can a remedy be applied, and if so, what ought it to be?

To answer in the negative, would be to assert, that our Union has utterly failed; and that the opinion, so common before the adoption of our Constitution, that a free Government could not be practically extended over a large country, was correct—and that ours had been destroyed by giving it limits so great as to comprehend not only dissimilar, but irreconcileable interests. I am not prepared to admit a conclusion, that would cast so deep a shade on the future, and that would falsify all the glorious anticipations of our ancestors, while it would so greatly lessen their high reputation for wisdom. Nothing but the clearest demonstration, founded on actual experience, will ever force me to a conclusion so abhorrent to all of my feelings. As strongly as I am impressed with the great dissimilarity, and I must add, as truth compels me to do, contrariety of interests in our country, resulting from the causes already indicated, and which are so great that they cannot be subjected to the unchecked will of a majority of the whole, without defeating the great end of Government, and without which it is a curse, justice; yet I see in the Union, as ordained by the Constitution, the means, if wisely used, not only of reconciling all diversities, but also the means and the only effectual one of securing to us justice, peace and security at home and abroad, and with them, that national power and renown, the love of which Providence has implanted for wise purposes so deeply in the human heart; in all of which great objects every portion of our country, widely extended and diversified as it is, has a common and identical interest. If we have the wisdom to place a proper relative estimate on these more elevated, and durable blessings, the present and every other conflict of like character, may be readily terminated; but if, reversing the scale, each section should put a higher estimation on its immediate and peculiar gains; and acting in that spirit, should push favorite measures of mere policy, without regard to peace, harmony or justice, our sectional conflicts would then indeed, without some constitutional check, become interminable, except by the dissolution of the Union itself. That we have in fact, so reversed the estimate, is too certain to be doubted, and the result is our present distempered and dangerous condition. The cure must commence in the correction of the error, and not to admit we had erred, would be the worst possible symptom. It would prove the disease to be incurable through the regular and ordinary process of legislation; and would compel finally, a resort to extraordinary, but I still trust, not only constitutional, but safe remedies.

No one would more sincerely rejoice than myself, to see the remedy applied from the quarter, where it could be most easily and regularly done. It is the only way by which those who think that it is the only quarter from which it can constitutionally come, can possibly sustain their opinion. To omit the application by the General Government, would compel even them to admit the truth of the opposite opinion; or force them to abandon our political system in despair; while on the other hand, all their enlightened and patriotic opponents would rejoice at such evidence of moderation and wisdom on the part of the General Government, as would supersede a resort to what they believe to be the higher powers of our political system, as indicating a sounder state of public sentiment than has ever heretofore existed in any country, and thus affording the highest possible assurance of the perpetuation of our glorious institutions to the latest generation. For as a people advance in knowledge, in the same degree they may dispense with mere artificial restrictions in their government; and we may imagine, (but dare not expect to see it,) a state of intelligence so universal and high, that all the guards of liberty may be dispensed with, except an enlightened public opinion acting through the right of suffrage; but it pre-supposes a state where every class and every section of the community are capable of estimating the effects of every measure, not only as it may affect itself, but every other class and section; and of fully realizing the sublime truth, that the highest and wisest policy consists in maintaining justice and promoting peace and harmony; and that compared to these, schemes of mere gain are but trash and dross. I fear experience has already proved that we are far removed from such a state, and that we must consequently rely on the old and clumsy, but approved mode of checking power in order to prevent, or correct abuses; but I do trust that though far from perfect, we are at least so much so as to be capable of remedying the present disorder in the ordinary way; and thus to prove that with us public opinion is so enlightened, and our political machine so perfect, as rarely to require for its preservation, the intervention of the power that created it. How is this to be effected?

The application may be painful, but the remedy, I conceive, is certain and simple. There is but one effectual cure, an honest reduction of the duties to a fair system of revenue, adapted to the just and constitutional wants of the Government. Nothing short of this will restore the country to peace and harmony, and mutual affection. There is already a deep and growing conviction in a large section of the country, that the impost, even as a revenue system, is extremely unequal, and that it is mainly paid by those who furnish the means of paying the foreign exchanges of the country on which it is laid; and that the case is not varied, taking into the estimate the entire action of the system, whether the producer or consumer pays in the first instance.

I do not propose to enter formally into the discussion of a point so complex and contested; but as it has necessarily a strong practical bearing on the subject under consideration, in all its relations, I cannot pass it without a few general and brief remarks.

If the producer in reality pays, none will doubt but the burden would mainly fall on the section it is supposed to do. The theory that the consumer pays in the first instance renders the proposition more complex, and will require, in order to understand where the burden in reality falls, on that supposition, to consider the protective, or as its friends call it, the American system, under its three fold aspect, of taxation, of protection, and of distribution; or as performing at the same time the several functions of giving a revenue to the Government, of affording protection to certain branches of domestic industry, and furnishing the means to Congress of distributing large sums through its appropriations; all of which are so blended in their effects, that it is impossible to understand its true operation without taking the whole into the estimate.

Admitting, then, as supposed, that he who consumes the article pays the tax in the increased price, and the burden falls wholly on the consumers, without affecting the producer as a class, (which, by the by, is far from being true, except in the single case, if there be such a one, where the producers have a monopoly of an article, so indispensable to life, that the quantity consumed cannot be affected by any increase of price,) and that considered in the light of a tax, merely, the impost duties fall equally on every section, in proportion to its population, still when combined with its other effects, the burden it imposes as a tax, may be so transferred from one section to the other, as to take it from one and place it wholly on the other. Let us then apply the remark first to its operation as a system of protection.

The tendency of the tax, or duty, on the imported article is, not only to raise its price, but also, in the same proportion, that of the domestic article of the same kind, for which purpose, when intended for protection, it is in fact laid: and of course, in determining where the system ultimately places the burden in reality, this effect also must be taken into the estimate. If one of the sections exclusively produces such domestic articles, and the other purchases them from it, then it is clear that to the amount of such increased prices, the tax or duty, on the consumption of the foreign articles, would be transferred from the section producing the domestic articles to the one that purchased and consumed them, unless the latter in turn, be indemnified by the increased price of the objects of its industry, which none will venture to assert to be the case with the great staples of the country, which form the basis of our exports, the price of which is regulated by the foreign and not the domestic market. To those who grow them, the increased price of the foreign and domestic articles both, in consequence of the duty on the former, is in reality, and in the strictest sense, a tax, while it is clear that the increased price of the latter acts as a bounty to the section producing them, and that as the amount of such increased prices, on what it sells to the other section, is greater or less, than the duty it pays on the imported articles, the system will in fact operate as a bounty or tax; if greater, the difference would be a bounty; if less, a tax.

Again, the operation may be equal in every other respect, and yet the pressure of the system, relatively, on the two sections, be rendered very unequal by the appropriations, or distribution. If each section receives back what it paid into the treasury, the equality if it previously existed will continue; but if one receives back less, and the other proportionally more than it paid, then the difference in relation to the sections will be to the former a loss, and to the latter a gain; and the system in this aspect would operate to the amount of the difference, as a contribution from the one receiving less than it paid, to the other that receives more—Such would be incontestibly its general effects, taken in all its different aspects, even on the theory supposed to be most favorable to prove the equal action of the system, that the consumer pays in the first instance the whole amount of the tax.

To show how, on this supposition, the burden and advantages of the system would actually distribute themselves between the sections, would carry me too far into details: but I feel assured after full and careful examination, that they are such as to explain, what otherwise would seem inexplicable, that one section should consider its repeal a calamity and the other a blessing; and that such opposite views should be taken by them, as to place them in a state of conflict, in relation to the great fiscal and commercial interests of the country. Indeed were there no satisfactory explanation, the opposite views that prevail, in the two sections, as to the effects of the system, ought to satisfy all of its unequal action. There can be no safer, or more certain rule, than to suppose each portion of the country equally capable of understanding their respective interests; and that each is a much better judge of the effects of anysystem of measures on its peculiar interest, than the other can possibly be.

But whether the opinion of its unequal action, be correct, or erroneous, nothing can be more certain than that the impression is widely extending itself, that the system, under all its modifications, is essentially unequal; and if to that be added, a conviction still deeper, and more universal, that every duty imposed *for the purpose of protection, is not only unequal, but unconstitutional*, it would be a fatal error to suppose, that any remedy, short of that which I have stated, can heal such political disorders.

In order to understand, more fully, the difficulty of adjusting this unhappy contest, on any other ground, it may not be improper to present a general view of the constitutional objections, that it may be clearly seen, how hopeless it is to expect that it can be yielded by those who have embraced it.

They believe that all the powers, vested in the Constitution in Congress, are not only restricted by the limitations expressly imposed, but also by the nature and object of the powers themselves.—Thus though the power to impose duties on imports be granted in general terms without any other expression of limitation, but that they shall be equal, and no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another, yet as being a power to aid the taxing power, given with the view of raising revenue, it is from its nature restricted to that object, as much so as if the Constitution had expressly so limited it; and that to use it to effect any other purpose, not specified in the constitution, is an infraction of the instrument in its most dangerous form; an infraction of perversion, more easily made, and more difficult to resist, than any other. The same is believed to be applicable to the power of regulating commerce, as well as all the others. To surrender this important power, it is conceived, would be to surrender all and to render the government unlimited and despotic; and to yield it up, in regard to the particular power in question, would in fact to surrender the controul of the industry and capital of the country to the General Goverment; and would end in placing the weaker section, in a colonial relation to the stronger. For nothing are more dissimilar in their nature, or may be more unequally affected by the same laws, than different descriptions of labor and property; and if the power of increasing the amount and changing the burden only, may be perverted, in fact, into that of penalties and rewards, it would give a power that could be desired, to subject the labor and property of the minority to that of the majority, to be regulated without having the interest of the former, in subservience to the will of the latter. Thus thinking, it would seem unreasonable to expect, that any government, based on the recognition of the likeness of a construction of the Constitution which would admit the exercise of such a power, would satisfy the weaker of the two sections, particularly with its peculiar interest and property, which experience has shown will be so injudiciously affected by its exercise. Thus much for one side.

The just claims of the other ought to be equally respected. Whatever excitement the system has justly caused, in certain parts of our country, I hope, and believe, all concede that the change, should be made, with the least possible detriment to the interests of those, who may be liable to be affected by it, consistently with what is justly due to the Constitution and the principles of the Constitution. To effect this, will require the kindest spirit of conciliation, and the utmost skill; but with these, it will be impossible to make the transition, without a shock greater than I trust, if judiciously effected, will not be without many compensating advantages. That there will be some such, cannot be doubted. It will at least, be followed by greater stability, and will tend to harmonize the manufacturing with all of the other interests of the country, and bind the whole in mutual affection. But these are not the only advantages. Another advantage, of essential importance to the ultimate prosperity of our manufacturing industry will follow. *It will cheapen production;* and, in that view, the loss of one branch, will be nothing like in proportion to the reduction of duty on that particular branch. Every reduction will, in fact, operate as a bounty to every other branch, by the one reduced; and thus the effect of a general reduction will be to cheapen, universally, the price of production, by cheapening living, wages and materials; so as to give not equal profits after the reduction, by no means reduced proportionally to the duties; an effect, which, as it regards the foreign market, is of the utmost importance, must be apparent on reflection, that the system adopted to secure the home market to our manufactures, are precisely the opposite of those necessary to obtain the foreign. The former, the increased expense of production in consequence of a system of protection, would be more than compensated by the increased price at home of the article protected; and the latter this advantage is lost, and there is no other corresponding compensation for the increased cost of production must be a loss in the foreign market. But whether advantages, and many others, that might be mentioned, will ultimately compensate to a full extent, or not, the loss to the manufacturers on the reduction of the duties is one it is, that we have approached a point at which a great change cannot be much longer delayed; and that the more promptly it is made, the less excitement there will be, the greater leisure and calmness for a calm and skillful operation in making the reduction; and which it becomes those more immediately interested duly to consider, what ought they to overlook, in considering the question, the different character of the interests of the two sides. The one asks from the government no advantage, but simply to be left alone in the undisturbed possession of its natural advantages, and to secure which as far as was consistent with the other objects of the Constitution, was one of their leading motives in entering into the Union; while the other side claims, for the advancement of their property, the positive interference of the Government. In such cases, on the principle of fairness and justice, such interference ought to be restrained within limits strictly compatible with the natural advantages of the other. He who, looking to the causes in operation; the near approach of the final payment of the public debt, the growing disaffection and resistance of the system, in so large a section of the country, and the deeper principles on which opposition to it is gradually turning, must be, indeed, blind not to see a great change is unavoidable, and that the attempt to elude or much longer delay it, must finally, but increase the dangerous and disastrous consequences which must follow.

In forming the opinions, I have expressed I have not been actuated by any unkind feeling towards our manufacturing inter-

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am, and ever have been decidedly friend-
them, though I cannot concur in all of
easures which have been adopted to ad-
them. I believe, considerations high-
n any question of mere pecuniary in-
, forbids their use. But subordinate to
higher views of policy, I regard the ad-
ment of mechanical and chemical im-
ments in the arts with feelings little
of enthusiasm, not only, as the prolific
e of national and individual wealth, but,
great means of enlarging the dominion
n over the material world; and thereby,
ing the solid foundation of a highly im-
d condition of society, morally and po-
ly. I fear not, that we shall extend our
too far over the great agents of nature;
n the contrary, I consider such enlarge-
of our power, as tending, more certain-
d powerfully, to better the condition of
ce, than any one of the many powerful
s, now operating to that result. With
impressions, I not only rejoice at the
d progress of the arts in the world, but
ir advancement in our own country;
as far as protection can be incidentally
ed, in the fair and honest exercise of
onstitutional power, I think now as I
always done, that sound policy, connect-
ith the security, independence and peace
country, requires them to be protected,
hat we cannot go a single step beyond,
ot jeopardizing our peace, our harmony,
r liberty; considerations of infinitely
importance to us than any measure of
policy, can possibly be.
thus placing my opinions before the pub-
have not been actuated by the expecta-
of changing the public sentiment. Such
ive, on a question so long agitated, and
et with feelings of prejudice and interest,
l argue on my part, an insufferable vani-
nd a profound ignorance of the human
. To avoid, as far as possible, the impu-
of either, I have confined my statement
e many and important points, on which I
been compelled to touch, to a simple de-
ion of my opinions, without advancing a-
her reasons to sustain them than what ap-
d to me to be indispensable to the full un-
nding of my views; and, if they should,
r point, be thought to be not clearly and
tly developed, it will, I trust, be attri-
to my solicitude to avoid the imputations
ich I have alluded; and not from any de-
n disguise my sentiments; nor the want
uments and illustrations to maintain po-
s, which so abound in both, that it would
re a volume to do them any thing like
e. I can only hope, that truths, which
assured, are essentially connected with
at we ought to hold most dear, may not
akened in the public estimation by the
fect manner in which I have been by the
n view compelled to present them.
ith every caution on my part, I dare not
in taking the step I have, to escape the
ation of improper motives; though I have
r reserve, freely expressed my opinions,
garding whether they might, or might
e popular. I have no reason to believe
ey are such as will conciliate public fa-
but the opposite; which I greatly regret,
ave ever placed a high estimate on the
opinion of my fellow citizens. But he
s it may, I shall at least be sustained by
es of conscious rectitude. I have form-
opinions after the most careful and de-
te examination, with all of the aids which
eason and experience could furnish; I
expressed them honestly and fearlessly,
dless of their effects personally; which,
ver interesting to me individually, are of
ttle importance, to be taken into the esti-
where the liberty and happiness of our
ry are so vitally involved.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Hill, July 26th 1831.

otteries to be Drawn in August.

GINIA STATE LOTTERY, Extra.
for the benefit of the Town of Wellsburg, to
wn at Wheeling, on Wednesday 17th Aug.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	10,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	5,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	2,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	1,370	DOLLARS,
5	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
5	of	500	DOLLARS,
10	of	300	DOLLARS,
50	of	200	DOLLARS,

Many of 100's, 50's, 30's, &c. &c.

Tickets $4.

MAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY,
Class, to be drawn at Norfolk, 22d August.

SCHEME.

60 Numbers—10 drawn Ballots.

1 Prize	of	20,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	4,830	DOLLARS,
5	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
5	of	500	DOLLARS,
5	of	400	DOLLARS,
10	of	300	DOLLARS,
50	of	200	DOLLARS,
53	of	100	DOLLARS, &c.

Tickets $5.

GINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class 1,
for the Town of Wheeling, to be drawn at
Wheeling, 31st August.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	12,500	DOLLARS,
1	of	3,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	1,086	DOLLARS,
10	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
20	of	400	DOLLARS,
30	of	200	DOLLARS,
51	of	100	DOLLARS,

Many of 40's, 30's, 20's, &c. &c.

Tickets $4.

reat variety of Tickets by the package or sin-
Ticket always on hand. Distant adventurers
ding the amount of $10 or upwards for Tickets,
not pay the postage on their letters.
ders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets by mail,
eet with prompt attention, and the Drawings
ailed agreeable to direction.
Address to

B. W. HEWSON,

ly 1831. Petersburg, Va.

nk Warrants for sale at this office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1831.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Cumberland County—John D. Toomer, S. without opposition; David McNeill and John Barclay, C.—State of the poll: McNeill 583, Barclay 573, Arch'd S. McNeill 370, Neill Johnson 332.

Town of Fayetteville—Louis D. Henry, without opposition.

Town of Wilmington—Daniel Sherwood. State of the poll: Sherwood 111, Joseph A. Hill 109.

Robeson—S. Howell, S; Wm L. Miller and Alex. Watson, C. State of the poll: Howell 371, J. Alford 362. Commons, Miller 593, Watson 544, Dr. Arch'd Smith 302, Wm Thompson 217.

Richmond—Tryam McFarland, S; Walter F. Leak and Duncan McLaurin C. State of the poll: McFarland 288, Alex'r Nicholson, 239. Commons, Leak 621, McLaurin 506, Alamander Hunt 207, Neill McNair 196, Robert Ussury 76.

Bladen—John T. Gilmore, S; John J. McMillan and Robert Lyon, C

Columbus—Luke R. Simmons, S; C. Stephens and M. Powell, C.

Moore—Josiah Tyson, S, without opposition; Wm Wadsworth and Gideon Seawell, C. State of the poll: Wadsworth 760, Seawell 645, J. H. Montgomery 371, Wm Hancock 152.

Anson—Clement Marshall, S. without opposition; Wm A. Morris and Alex'r Little, C.

Montgomery—Reuben Kendall, S; —— Mask and —— McKane, C

Sampson—David Underwood, S., by a majority of 2 votes over E. C. Gavin; Arch'd Monk and D. Sloan, C.

Wake—Henry Seawell, S, without opposition; Wm H. Haywood Jr. and Nathaniel G. Rand, C. State of the poll: Haywood 1358, Rand 999, Geo. E. Badger 651, Thomas P Devereux 164.

Orange—Wm Montgomery, S; James Mebane and Col. Ellison, C.

Town of Hillsborough—Thomas J. Faddis, without opposition.

Chatham—William Rencher, S; Hugh McQueen and Joseph J. Brooks, C.

Craven.—Richard Dobbs Spaight, S; Abner Hartley and Wilie M. Nelson, C.

Town of Newbern.—Charles G. Spaight.

Carteret.—Thomas Marshall, S; James W. Hunt and John F. Jones, C.

Jones.—Risden McDaniel, S; James Howard and Owen B. Cox, C.

Lenoir —William D. Mosely, S; Allen W. Wooten and Shadrac Wooten, C.

Greene —Wyatt Moye, S; Arthur Speight and James Harper, C.

Johnson—David Thompson, S; Josiah Holder & Ashley Sanders, C.

Wayne—Gabriel Sherrard, S; John W. Sasser and John Broadhurst, C.

Hertford—Bridger J. Montgomery, S; Elisha A. Chamblee and Godwin C. Moore, C.

Chowan—Richard T. Brownrigg, S; Jos. H. Skinner and Wm Jackson, C.

Perquimons—H. Skinner, S; —— Townsend and T. Wilson, C.

Pasquotank—John Pool, S; Thomas Bell and John M Skinner, C.

Camden—Haywood Bell, S; Thomas Dozier and A. Grandy, C.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Lauchlin Bethune is elected to Congress in this (the 7th) District, by a majority of *nine* votes over Edmund Deberry, the late member. The following is, we believe, a correct statement:

	Bethune.	*Deberry.*
Cumberland County,	989	171
Robeson,	620	294
Moore,	668	302
Richmond,	337	507
Anson,	291	938
Montgomery,	178	862
	3083	3074

[A report prevails here, on the authority of a gentleman from Moore, that Mr. Deberry's vote in that county was 7, & Mr. Bethune's 35 less than stated above, and that Mr. Deberry is consequently elected by 19 votes.—We do not credit it.]

In the second, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth, and thirteenth Congressional Districts, there being no opposition, the following gentlemen are respectively elected, viz: John Branch, Jesse Speight, Robert Potter, James J. McKay, Daniel L. Barringer, Augustin H. Shepherd, Abraham Rencher, Samuel P. Carson and Lewis Williams. Of these, Messrs. Branch and McKay are new members.

In the first District, Wm. B. Shepard is no doubt re-elected, by a large majority over J. H. Wheeler.

In the 3d, Dr. Hall is re-elected, over Jos. R. Lloyd.

We have no returns from the eleventh district, in which Henry W. Conner and Bartlett Shipp are candidates.

Immediately after the publication of our next paper, we expect to remove the Observer Office to its old location on the South Eastern corner of Market Square, where we shall be happy to see our friends.

Mr. Calhoun's Sentiments.—To the exclusion of many articles of minor importance, we have crowded into this paper, the whole of Mr. Calhoun's long and able letter. We have seldom read any production of any pen with more intense interest than this masterly Exposition; and while we see in it a candid avowal of unpopular sentiments, which are too likely to disappoint the hopes of his friends in relation to the Presidency, we think no one can fail to admire the manly independence of his course, in sacrificing his bright prospects, rather than disavow or conceal his principles. Let every individual read for himself. It contains matters of startling interest to all.

Nomination of Mr. Calhoun.—At a "numerous and highly respectable" meeting, in the city of New York, on the 9th inst., Mr. Calhoun was unanimously nominated for the Presidency. The resolutions characterize those who attended the meeting as "early friends of Gen. Jackson." We shall publish the proceedings in our next.

Messrs. McLane and Cass, of the new Cabinet, have arrived in Washington City, and entered on the discharge of their duties.

Virginia.—The elections are now going on in this State. Messrs. Gordon, Doddridge, Claiborne, Alexander, Archer, Coke, and Davenport, are re-elected without opposition. No full returns from any other district.

A letter from Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, contradicting some of Mr. Ingham's statements, is excluded by Mr. Calhoun's Exposition. As is also, a short letter from Mr. Branch, confirmatory of Mr. Ingham's and Mr. Berrien's statements. They shall both appear in our next.

Kentucky.—Very great anxiety is felt thro'out the country, to ascertain the result of the election which took place in Kentucky on the 1st Monday of this month, in consequence of the influence it is expected to have on the prospects of Mr. Clay. Only partial returns have been received, which, however, are very favorable to Mr. C. The National Intelligencer announces the re-election of one of his friends, (Mr. Letcher,) the election of another, (Marshall,) in place of a Jackson man, and the election of a third, (Allen,) in place of a Clay man who declined. They were all opposed by Jackson men. Col. R. M. Johnson (for Jackson) had no opposition, and is of course elected.

Our friend of the Oxford Examiner admits that he does not believe Gen. Jackson writes all his letters, and that the Messages "bear evident marks of divided labor," that is, of different parts being written by different persons. Let him not scold us again, then, for guessing at the authorship of any production having Andrew Jackson's name appended to it.

He requires us to answer to a charge of indiscretion in giving publicity to some of our views of political matters. We plead guilty to the charge, if discretion is inconsistent with a free and fearless expression of opinion upon such matters of public importance as we may from time to time find leisure to comment on. It was not discreet, for instance, to avow the opinion, during the last Presidential election, that there was but a choice of evils between the candidates. It is far from being discreet to withdraw our support from an Administration whose measures we cannot approve, whilst it is headed by a name possessing a greater weight of popularity in this State, perhaps, than any that has preceded it. Perhaps it is not discreet to say that we think Gen. Jackson has proved himself unfit for the station he fills; that his conduct in relation to Mrs. Eaton, and his late Cabinet, is intolerable. This may all be indiscreet. But it is honest—and, be the consequences what they may, we shall stick to that. If discretion trims his sails to every breeze of popularity, we are not likely to remain long in company.

Foreign.—By an arrival at Charleston, Liverpool dates to the 1st July are received.

The most interesting intelligence, is the statement in the London Courier, of June 28, that several of the Russian nobility, who had been serving in the army, had retired to their estates, being unwilling longer to fight against the Poles. This gives a complection to the war, highly favorable to the cause of this long oppressed but gallant people.

Prince Leopold, in a letter to the Belgian Congress, has accepted the Belgian crown, on condition that the Congress adopts the measures calculated to consolidate the new kingdom, and to obtain its recognition by Europe.

Great alarm exists in England at the spread of the Cholera Morbus on the continent, and its anticipated visit to that country. It is said to have extended to Archangel, from which quarter all vessels arriving in England will be subject to long and rigid quarantine. The consequent check to the receipt of a large supply of grain usual from thence, may open a better market to Amer. flour and grain in England.

Grand preparations were making in France, to celebrate the 27th, 28th, and 29th July.

The French Cabinet is said to be divided on the question of peace or war.

Letters from Ireland, of the latest dates, give the most heart-rending accounts of the sufferings from famine and want, in many of the districts of that devoted country.

Don Pedro, the ex-Emperor of Brazil, (travelling under the title of the Duke of Braganza,) attended by his suite, landed at Dover from Cadiz, on the 25th June. It is now understood that he is to take up his residence in England.

Monticello.—This celebrated seat of Thos. Jefferson, with 500 acres of land adjoining, has been sold to Dr. Barclay, of Charlottesville, for $7000.

Astronomical.—It is remarked in the American Almanac for 1831, published in Boston, that "the year 1831 is particularly distinguished for Phenomena worthy of the attention of Astronomers."

It is a very uncommon coincidence that a number of Astronomical Phenomena will occur in the space of a few days, say from the 4th to the 12th of the present month, to wit:

August 4. Venus and the Sun in Opposition.
August 5. Mercury and Mars in Conjunction.
August 5. Sun and Hershel in Opposition.
August 7. Mercury and Saturn in Conjunction.
August 7. Sun totally eclipsed; invisible, however, in the United States; but the eclipse is uncommonly great and of long duration: beginning of the Eclipse at 2 hours, 39 minutes, A. M. mean time at Washington. End of the Eclipse at 7 hours 36 minutes, A. M. mean time at Washington. The duration of the Eclipse is therefore four hours and fifty-seven minutes. It will be visible in the greater part of New Holland and the South Pacific Ocean.
August 8. Moon and Mars in Conjunction.
August 9. Moon and Saturn in Conjunction.
August 10. Sun and Jupiter in Opposition.
August 11. Moon and Venus in Conjunction.
August 12. Mars and Saturn in Conjunction.

It may be interesting to observe whether such a multitude of Phenomena, occurring in a few days, will in any way influence the weather.

In former times, such occurrences as these would have called greatly the attention of Astrologers, predicting perhaps great troubles in the political states of empires, kingdoms, &c. as also good or bad fortunes to individuals.

S.

Baltimore, August 3, 1831.

[A steady rain and blow from the North East set in here (at Washington) from after midnight of the 7th, which continued unceasingly the whole of yesterday (the 8th,) and had not ceased at the time of preparing this paper for the press. It was preceded by about 48 hours of cloudy and cool weather, the thermometer standing on the 7th, from 12 to 4 o'clock, as low as at 67 degrees. We do not know that this weather, so unusual at this season, had any reference to the Eclipse; but we note the fact in consequence of a suggestion in the above article. It may be in point also to remark that after midnight of the 7th the air became so cold as to require almost winter's covering.—*Nat' Intell.*

[It was probably owing to some of these phenomena, that the Sun and Moon presented such an extraordinary appearance on Saturday and Sunday last, and that on the evenings of those days, so unusual a light was seen above the North Western horizon. We hope for an explanation of them from some Astronomer, which may relieve the anxious fears entertained by some good people. We are told that a spot was very distinctly visible upon the Sun's surface; but no spot that we ever before heard of, gave the Sun such an *eclipsed* appearance.]—*Editor Observer.*

An unusual quantity of rain has fallen within a few days, in this section of country. We anticipate much destruction to fences, mills, and bridges, from the freshet. As a set-off, however, the Corn crop promises to be most abundant. It is believed by many, that the product this year, will exceed in amount that of the two preceding years.—*Ral. Reg.*

Governor Stokes is at present absent from this city, on a visit to his seat in Wilkes county.—*Raleigh Register.*

We mentioned some weeks since, that the Premium offered by Mr. Pelby, for the best original Tragedy, had been awarded to Mrs. Caroline Hentz, formerly of Chapel Hill, and now residing in Kentucky. The Philadelphia Chronicle states, that the Play is possessed of extraordinary merit, and that no drama, which has been produced for the last few years, can stand a comparison with it.—It is composed in blank verse. It will be brought out by Mr. Pelby, who takes such interest in its appearing to the best advantage, that he has actually gone from New-York to Kentucky, for the single purpose of consulting its authoress, *propria persona.*—*Ral. Reg.*

The Virginia papers notice the melancholy death of one of their most talented men, Alfred H. Powell, Esquire, who, while engaged in arguing a cause before the County Court of Frederick, was sezied with an appoplectic fit and almost immediately expired. He had just been elected a member of the Legislature of the State.

Washington Irving, Esq. Charge d' Affaires, from the United States of America, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law at the Convention at Oxford, England, on the 15th June.

This is a compliment to our distinguished countryman, rendered more so, by the fact, that when it was announced, it was received by the assembled thousands with reiterated plaudits, such as are seldom manifested.

Alexandria Phenix.

We understand that Lieut. Tuttle, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, now superintending the construction of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the propriety of making a rail road, instead of a turnpike, west of Hebron. His opinion is, that the expense of a rail road would not much, (if any thing) exceed that of a turnpike, over this part of the Ohio, the ground being well adapted to the purpose. If Congress, on examination of the subject, should determine on a rail road, it would benefit the Western country, especially Ohio, as it would pour an immense amount of trade into the Ohio Canal.—It would be well for the members of Congress from Ohio, and the States west of it, to look into the matter.—*Zanesville (O.) Messenger.*

The population of Liverpool is ascertained by the census just taken, to be 168,400. Including the suburbs, more than 200,000.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce an arrival at New York with Liverpool dates to July 7.

Belgic affairs are again thrown into confusion by the rejection of the conditions imposed by Leopold in his acceptance of the Crown of Belgium.

The Reform Bill passed to a second reading in the British House of Commons on the 6th, by a vote of 367 to 231, after a debate of three days.

The Poles have taken an important fortress where the Russians had an extensive depot of munitions of war.

The American claims upon France have been compromised by our Minister for the sum of 25,000,000 francs, about $5,000,000. The amount of the claims was about 20,000,000, with 30 years interest.

The general aspect of affairs in Europe, it must be admitted, is decidedly warlike. Belgium is the point where we must now look for the first manifestation of hostile movements

The National Intelligencer announces the election of 7 Clay members in Kentucky, and a prospect for 3 or 4 others.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Flour $4 to 4 50, Bacon 7 to 8, Corn 65 to 70, Wool 26 to 28, Cotton 7 to 8, Salt 60 to 70, Iron 4 to 5, Sugar 7 *a* 9, Coffee 11 *a* 13, Molasses 30, Wheat 75 *a* 80.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to August 10, Brigs Hope's Delight from Baltimore, Counsellor from Philadelphia, Damon from New York, Schrs. Henry from Philadelphia, Ann Smith from New York, Senator from New York.

CLEARED, Brig Hope's Delight, for Baltimore.

MONEY IN REQUISITION.

The Subscriber most earnestly requests all persons indebted to him by bond and open account, to call and settle the same, as my situation does not admit of further indulgence.

HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, August 16, 1831. 41tf.

HADLOCK'S VEGETABLE POWDER,

May be had on application to

J. H. HOOPER.

August 16, 1831. 41-4w.

Notice.

THE acting Magistrates of Cumberland County are hereby notified to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 6th September next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing a Clerk of the Court and taking the Sheriff's bonds.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

August 15, 1831. 41.3w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having declined the Office of Constable in Cumberland County, hereby earnestly requests all those who have Papers in his hands, to come forward and receive them.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

August 16, 1831. 41-3w.

SAVE COST.

All those indebted to me on book Account or Notes due, are requested to come forward and pay up, on or before next Court, or else they will find them in the hands of an officer for collection, as no further indulgence can be given.

DONALD McQUEIN.

Fayetteville, August 11, 1831. 41-3w.

Stolen from the Subscriber,

ON the night of the 6th August, in the Meeting-House, at Cedar Creek, during the late Camp-Meeting, a small red Morocco *POCKET BOOK*, containing one $5 Bill on the Cape Fear Bank, No. 812, and some small silver and paper Change, one Note on Charles Hall for the sum of Three Dollars, one Order from Mathew Johnson, to Richard Magee, for forty cents. A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for the detection of the rogue and recovery of the property.

STEPHEN HAIR.

Cumberland County, August 10, 1831. 41-1p.

Paper.

A Good supply of superfine and fine Foolscap and Letter *PAPER*, among which is some Rose and Yellow Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few reams of bill-t Paper. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 16, 1831.

The Observer Office

having been recently furnished with a full supply of new and beautiful Plai and Ornamental Job Type, from the Foundries of Richard Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, and S. W. Kinsley & Co. of Albany, the Proprietor is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing in a style equal to any in the Southern Country.

August 16, 1831.

Schuyler's Palace of Fortune,

NO. 220 Broadway, under the new American Museum, Marble Building, New York, where has been sold & paid prizes of $30,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, $12,000, $10,000, 8,000 dolls., &c. &c., amounting to MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

☞ IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

LIST of brilliant N. York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York, for the Summer Campaign.

August 10—Extra 22—Capitals, 3 of $15,000
Tickets $5.—60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, containing 20 tickets 100
Warranted to draw 38 25

August 17—Extra 23—Capitals $20,000.—Tickets $5.—60 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, containing 20 tickets, 100
Warranted to draw 42 50

August 24.—Extra 24.—Capitals $40,000, $10,000.—Tickets $10. Lowest Prize $12.—66 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets 200
Warranted to draw 102

August 31.—Extra 25.—Capitals $15,000, $5,000. Tickets $4.—66 Numbers.—10 drawn.
Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets 88
Warranted to draw 34

Sept. 7—Class 9—$20,000—Tickets $5.—60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, containing 20 tickets, 100
Warranted to draw 38 25

Sept. 14—Extra 26—$20,000. Tickets 4 dls. 66 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets, 88
Warranted to draw 34

Sept. 21—"GRAND MAMMOTH"—Extra 18—Capitals 50,000 dolls., 40,000, dolls, 30,000 dolls., 20,000 dolls., 10,000 dols., &c. &c.—36 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots. Tickets 16 dolls.
Packages of Wholes, containing 12 tickets, 192
Warranted to draw 81 60

Sept. 28—Extra 27—$20,000.—Tickets $5. 60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, 100
Warranted to draw 38 25

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, from any part of the world, will receive prompt and confidential attention. When one or more Tickets are ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, can have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal.

Bank notes current in *any* part of the U. States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for tickets.

I am authorized to make reference to the Managers, Messrs Yates & McIntyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Georgia.

The 'Lottery Herald' is published by the Subscriber every drawing day. The Herald contains the official drawing, schemes soon to be drawn, a list of Broken Banks. Price Current, Reading Matter, &c. It will be sent gratis, if requested, to all who deal with me. Please address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,

July 20. New York.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence as usual on the last Monday in October. The Faculty are *not authorized* to permit a Student to board out of College, except on the *written* request of the Parent or Guardian—a condition that will not be dispensed with in any case. No more is to be paid for board, including lodging, washing, fuel, candles, attendance, &c., than $120, of which one half is to be paid when the Student enters College, and the other half at the expiration of half the Term.—Expenses as follows: For Board $120—Matriculation Fee $5, Fees to the Professors in the Junior Course 70 dols., in the Senior Course 60 dolls.—These Fees are to be paid in advance.

The Law Lectures will be continued to the end of the Term, and the necessary expenses of the Student, including Board, &c. Fee to the Professor, and Matriculation Fee, will be 145 dols. The Grammar School opens October 1st. Board for ten months $[illegible] and Tuition Fee 20 dolls.

A. EMPIE, President.

July 22. 38mtO.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has established a *New Store* on Gillespie street, one door North of the United States Bank, where he has on hand and offers for sale, a small assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Of various descriptions, and where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business as usual.

The Subscriber requests such of his customers as are indebted to him, to come forward and make prompt payment of their respective debts.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, July 5. 35-tf.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

FOR SALE.

THESubscriber proposes selling a number of valuable *LOTS*, situate on Green, Person, Maxwell, Hay and Bow streets—on the premises are a large supply of Bricks and Stone for rebuilding. These Lots are eligible Stands for Fancy Goods Stores and Ware Houses. In the mean time, I offer for sale several Tracts of valuable Lands, on Cape Fear River, and some adjacent to Fayetteville I will also lease the Ground where the Mansion Hotel stood.

Terms of payment will be made accommodating.

HU: CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville. N. C., July 20. 38-4wpd.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses and, are well prepared to receive Cotton and other Produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 5. 35-2m.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store two doors west of Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Notice.

THE Depository of Provisions for the supply of sufferers by the late fire, is established on the second floor of Hall & Johnson's large Warehouse on Gillespie street, under the superintendence of Thomas Sandford—where those who can pay for such provisions as may be necessary, may be supplied on reasonable terms, and those who cannot pay, may get supplies without money.

C. P. MALLETT, Ch'n.

June 2d, 1831.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE,

61 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
35 do. and 20 Bbls. Porto Rico and Muscovado SUGARS,
10 do. New England RUM,
5 Casks Rice
25 Bags Prime Green Coffee.
3 Bbls. Fresh Lard,

June 6. WILLKINGS & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at June Term, of the County Court of Cumberland, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Simeon Belden, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, and those having demands against it, are required to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMILY E. BELDEN.

June 10, 1831. 32tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

J. Munn

HAS taken a Store in the block of Brick Buildings east of Hall & Johnson's Store, and one door west of Jas. Martine's Copper Smith's shop, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

June 6th, 1831. 31-tf

COTTON CARDS.

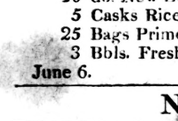
8 Boxes Whittemore's No. 10, Cotton Cards, just received and for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

At the Store of W. W. Williams Haymount.

July 3. 35tf.

Removal.



The Office of the Bank of the United States is removed to the large Brick House on Gillespie Street, formerly occupied by the Branch of the State Bank, and more recently by the Post Office.

July 12, 1831.

A. TORRENCE

MAY be found at the Planter's Hotel. His former customers will confer a peculiar favour by letting him hear from them, with the Cash enclosed and *postage paid*, immediately.

June 12. 32tf.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags. JNO. HUSKE.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest.

Sugar.

10 Hhds. Portorico Sugar,
5 barrels do. do.
5 do. Loaf Sugar,

Received on consignment and for sale by

THOMAS SANDFORD & CO.

At the Public Depository.

Fayetteville, July 20. 37*tf*.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at present at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, (former State Bank,) where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place. He will also attend to the sale of a quantity of

Sound and Alum SALT.

July 26—tf

600 Bushels WHITE CORN, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 20. 37*tf*.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

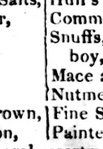
July 19. 37tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf.



NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE,

On Hay street, 7 doors West of the Planter's Hotel,

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, the following articles, viz.

Gums, Camphor, Assafœtida, &c.	Flower of Sulphur,
Iodine, Peperine and Quinine,	Role do.
Copaiva, resinous and solidified,	Turmeric, powdered,
Œthiops and Turpeth Minerals,	Emory, coarse and fine,
Pearl Sago, Calomel,	Nitric Acid,
Quicksilver, Quassia,	Muriatic do.
Saffron, English and meadow,	Sulphuric do.
Black, red and white Oxydes of Mercury,	Aloes, socot: and barb.
Extracts of Hyosciamus, Cicuta, Gentian and Jalap, &c.	Antimony,
Acids, Tartaric-acetic, & Benzoic,	Armenian Bole,
Barks, Peruvian and Angustura,	Allspice, and Pepper,
Ditto Cinnamon,	Arrow Root,
Aquafortis,	Anniseed, &c.
Oils, olive, lamp, almond, Harlem, &c.	Arsenic, powdered,
Sugar of Lead,	Annatto,
White and blue Vitriol,	Alum,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,	Coriander and Cardamom Seed,
Soda and salts Tartar,	Magnesia, lump, calcined and Henry's,
Phosphate of Soda,	Madder opt.
Phosphites,	Manna opt.
Phosphorus,	Senna leaves,
Patent Medicines,	Mustard, best English,
Lancets, Evans's, crown, spring and common,	Castor Oil,
	Surgical Instruments,
	Dentist's do.
	Hull's patent Trusses,
	Common do.
	Snuffs, Rappee Maccoboy, &c.
	Mace and Cloves,
	Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
	Fine Sponge,
	Painter's Materials, &c.

These, with a general assortment of Articles connected with the business, he will warrant of the first quality.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

July 13. 36tf.

DR. J. H. DICKSON,

BEGS leave to announce to the Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken an office in McRae's Long Building, two doors East of the Post Office, where, or at the Planter's Hotel he may usually be found by those who may require his professional services.

July 26. 38tf.

DR. CAMERON

HAS taken a room over the Drug Store of T. J. Jordan, in the Brick Row. Applications made there, will be promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, July 26. 38 4w.

BOOKS.

A Small consignment of Books, among which are a few Bibles and Prayer Books. I am making out an order for an additional supply, and can furnish any particular description of Books required.

C. P. MALLETT.

June 20. 43tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess. Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8090 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf.

DESIRABLE Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentos* and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which was *selected* by *himself* for this market, from the *Latest Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES

August 3. 39tf.

Auction Sale of Dry Goods.

JOHN H. BUTLER having determined to remove from Fayetteville, will, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., offer at Auction his *entire stock*, which consists of a full and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

Terms on the day of sale, which will be liberal. Country Merchants and others, who wish to buy, will do well to attend this sale, as bargains will no doubt be sold. Meantime, families who wish to be supplied are invited to call and examine the Stock as it is his determination to offer them at the most *reduced* prices.

WILLKINGS & CO., Auct'rs.

Ashe Buildings, Fayetteville, Aug. 2 39tf

SUGAR, MOLASSES, RUM AND SALT.

Wm. McIntyre

Offers for sale 4 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR. 5 hhds. bright MOLASSES, 2 do. New York RUM, 1 do. Antigua RUM, 1 hhd old Jamaica RUM, 200 sacks Liverpool SALT, 1,400 bushels Curricoa SALT.

August 2. 39-3t.

DAVID SHAW,

CONFECTIONER AND GROCER,

HAS opened the next door to his Old Stand, on Person street, where he is now receiving from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for cash, viz.

Loaf Sugar,	Cordials, assorted,
Brown do.	Scotch Herrings,
Coffee,	Mustard and English do.
Gunpowder, Young Hyson, And Imperial, } TEAS.	Seidlitz and Soda } Powders.
Scotch Barley,	Superior Spanish Cigars,
Race Ginger, ground do.,	Maccoboy and Scotch } SNUFF,
Pepper and Alspice,	Chewing Tobacco,
Alum and Saltpetre,	Phosphorus Lights,
Cloves and Mace,	Rose and Cologne Water,
Nutmegs and Cassia,	Sweet Oil, in flasks,
Starch and Tamarinds,	Oil of Lemon,
Preserved Ginger,	Do. Cinnamon,
Soda Biscuit,	Do. Peppermint,
Bunch Raisins,	Essence of Peppermint,
Soft shell Almonds,	Rose Soap, &c.
Palm Nuts and English Walnuts,	Glauber and Epsom Salts,
Filberts,	Bateman's Drops and British Oil,
Superior Lime Juice,	Cream Tartar and Camphor,
Cogniac Brandy and Jamaica Rum,	Castor Oil,
Holland Gin,	A large assortment of Crockery and Hardware,
Port and Madeira } WINES,	Toys, assorted,

And a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES.

Fayetteville, August 1. 39-3t.

Notes Lost.

SUPPOSED to be burnt in the late fire, a Note drawn by J. S. James & Co., dated Wilmington, N. C., February 14, 1831, at ninety days, favor J. S. James & Co., for $170 36.

A Note drawn by P. K. Dickinson, dated Wilmington, N. C., May 11th, 1831, at four months, favor of and endorsed by R. W. King, for $159 36.

☞ The public are cautioned against receiving or trading for the above Notes, as the payment of them has been stopped.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. [23]

☞ They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 32tf.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business, They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence

HORTON & HUTTON.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

NOTICE

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent* &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE Subscribers having removed a House to the site of their old Stand, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, on reasonable terms. They will keep a constant supply of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

Being among the sufferers by the fire, they earnestly request all those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

"Ye were naked and we clothed you."

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞ N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21. 33 13w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Firm of Thomas Fuller & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the Concern will please present them for payment, and those indebted will please make payment to Thomas Fuller, who will settle the same.

THOMAS FULLER,
JONES FULLER.

July 25. 38tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

THE Subscriber has re-opened his Store in the Brick Building, next door east of Mr. W. Whitehead's store, where he offers his usual assortment of Boots & Shoes at low prices for *Cash* only. He hopes his friends will come so prepared, as to make it unnecessary to ask new credits, as they cannot be granted.

☞ His Manufacturing Establishment is conducted as formerly, and all orders filled with despatch.

W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B. All persons owing me by note or account, are requested to make payment without delay, as my losses by the late fire have been such as to render a speedy settlement of my accounts absolutely necessary.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House, known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 38tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to attend on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold on Commission, warded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission business.

He will also attend to the offering for drawing, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that his long and general knowledge of the business of the country will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27.

Cheap Dry Goods

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

TAKE the liberty of calling the attention of the Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity to their assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they have this day opened in the House on Hay Street, *West* of that occupied by Mr. L. Brown; on examination, it will be found to consist of a variety of *fashionable and desirable GOODS*, suitable for the present season, a few of which we will enumerate, viz:

Fashionable Calicoes and Ginghams, selected from recent importations,
Painted French Muslins, some of which are beautiful,
Mandarine Damasks and figured Velveteens,
Black and fancy coloured Silks,
Cambrics, Jaconet, Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Fashionable gauze and crape shoulder handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Irish Linens, some of which are very superior,
Barnsly, Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Bleached and brown domestic Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tickings, Ticklenburgs and Cottonades,

ALSO,

A great variety of Goods suitable for Gentlemen and Boys' summer Clothing.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to examine this assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell Goods for *Cash or Country Produce*, on terms that cannot be objected to.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

Fayetteville, June 24.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

The large three story Brick House and Lot at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the Ashe House, containing 12 Rooms, and 2 large dry Cellars, all necessary Out Buildings, large two story frame Building, occupied as a house, well calculated for storing cotton, those two unfinished two story brick Stores on street, near the Copper Smith's Shop. For terms apply to the Subscribers.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 28.

EAGLE & PHOENIX HOTEL.

THIS new, commodious and splendid Hotel, situated on Broad street, in the midst of business and in the immediate vicinity of the great avenues of the city, from the South, North, and East, is rapidly progressing toward completion, and will be ready for Rent.

The Building will be in complete readiness for the occupation of a tenant, on or before the last of October next.

☞ The Board will loan the lessee of the Establishment, the sum of $5,000, to be appropriated to the purchase of standing furniture.—For further particulars, apply (post paid) to A. CUMMING,

Sec'ry & Tr. E. & P. H.

Augusta, Geo July 21. 38-10

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher,

IN which he intends exhibiting the process in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families, as others who may avail themselves of this Work, otherwise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods as by accidents as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the process for scouring and restoring the colour of Carpets that have received iron mould, grease, paint, &c. &c, and the method pursued in bleaching Woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the above kinds, so as to give them a finished and new appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will embrace every colour, with a description of the Simples, Drugs made use of, and particular directions to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect desired. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every attention will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fine paper, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the hall way between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business heretofore.

June 28.

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for Manufacturing, and for the workmen employed in building, and for the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house, $1 50
For every story above one, 2 50
For every one story brick house, 1 00
For every story above one, 2 00

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who may have houses erected. The person for whom any House is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.

E. J. HALE, *Superintendent.*